FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1980

Resumption of Autonomy Talks

MENA carried the text of the statement agreed upon by President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin announcing the resumption of the autonomy talks which was read out at a Cairo press conference by presidential envoy Sol Linowitz. The key points of agreement in the statement are that the two sides remain "committed" to the Camp David accords and will continue the peace process and make it succeed "without paying attention to the incidental difficulties" which stand in the way, that the autonomy negotiations will resume at a date to be agreed upon and that consultations will be held on a date and venue for a summit meeting.

According to Jerusalem radio, a government spokesman "welcomed" what he termed the "U.S.-Egyptian announcement" and called it a "positive development with no Israeli concessions." The radio also cited senior sources in Jerusalem as saying that President Carter had "pressured" As-Sadat to reopen the talks before the U.S. election. In an interview on Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Begin confirmed that there had been "no need" to change Israel's position to revive the autonomy talks. He reiterated that he is willing to participate in a summit as long as it does not mean forgoing the autonomy talks. Previewing his attitude at any forthcoming summit, Begin said there are proposals he would be able to accept and others that he "might even reject out of hand."

According to Cairo radio, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said the autonomy negotiations will take the form of "preliminary talks" to prepare for the tripartite summit and will also examine the "obstacles" which led to their suspension. President as-Sadat has made no substantive public comment on the agreement to resume the talks. However, in a speech given to the Alexandria University teaching staff only hours before Ambassador Linowitz's press conference and broadcast by Cairo radio, he said, referring to West Bank settlements and the Jerusalem issue, that he "cannot sit down" with Israel at the moment as it has "unilaterally tried to impose something on me."

As-Sadat on U.S. Relations

Cairo radio carried a speech given by President as-Sadat on 3 September to the Alexandria University teaching staff in which he dealt with past and present relations with the United States. Answering a question, As-Sadat pointed out that Egypt is bound by the terms of its peace treaty with Israel not to resort to the use of force, and he reminded his audience that in any case Egypt is "not allowed by the greatest military power in the world to touch Israel." He noted that on the "basic issue, the issue of Israel, the United States does not stand on our side." He did not object to this, however, saying that the United States has "entered as a principal party to say the truth about us" and that he asked for no more than this. He also said Egypt must recognize that the United States is the only party Israel listens to because America has extended a "lifeline" to it.

As-Sadat criticized the U.S. "imperialist" attitude toward Egypt during the 1950's and stated that if the "Dulles and Johnson mentality had prevailed in the United States, our relations would be worse than ever now," but he went on to add that U.S. policy has changed since then from one of imperialism to one of "equal friendship." Praising the current U.S. policy toward Egypt, the Egyptian president said that while the Arab states are "straining their minds" trying to find ways to "starve" Egypt, the United States is exerting maximum efforts to assist the country with "nothing in return."

Turning to the issue of U.S. facilities in Egypt, As-Sadat said he will not follow the Saudi example and grant the United States facilities in "secret and then deny this in public." He stated that he is "running after the United States and telling it: Come." Citing the Soviet threat to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and the gulf, As-Sadat declared that in granting facilities to the United States he is saying: "Please defend the Arab and Islamic world, because our situation as Arabs is regrettable." As-Sadat emphasized, however, that he will not give the United States "bases" as it would be "embarking on processes in which we would not stand on an equal footing" and would violate Egypt's principles as one of the "builders of nonalignment."

YAR

In a development most probably tied in with the recent visit to San'a' by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Democratic National Front (DNF), a leftist insurgent organization operating in the YAR with the unofficial support of the PDRY, has reached agreement with the authorities in San'a' for a cease-fire in the central region of the YAR. According to the agreement, the forces of both the DNF and the government will maintain the positions they currently hold. The agreement, reported by the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, was negotiated by DNF representatives with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the YAR military, and it is designed to end the "state of tension" between the DNF and government authorities and to prevent "attempts to create tension between Aden and San'a'." One of the terms of the agreement is the suspension of the broadcasts of the clandestine DNF radio in return for permission to publish the newspaper AL-AMAL in San'a'. The front's radio has not been heard since 28 August.

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PASHTUN LEADER ADDRESSES KABUL CEREMONY 31 AUG

LD031530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Speech by Ajmal Khatak, exiled former secretary general of the National Awami Party of Pakistan, at ceremony to mark national day of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples in Kabul on 31 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] Sisters, brothers, friends and comrades living far and near: First of all I would like to present my thanks to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee; to the comrades of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] who have come here and with the permission of all, you audience and guests; to Comrade Karmal, the PDPA general secretary, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DPA [applause] and to his party and government on behalf of myself, and on behalf of those Pashtun and Baluch strugglers and on behalf of all the progressive, democratic and patrictic masses and toilers of Pakistan, on this day which marks their struggle.

This revolution's enemies are frightened of it, and because of this fear, though they cannot do anything else, they have tried to get rid of their complexes; they embark on lying propaganda, create sinister conspiracies and, with their mercenaries and brigands, disrupt the country's security; they try to inflict damage on religious, social and (?educational) places and to inflict losses on the lives and property of the poor Afghan people. Brothers, as straw and chippings cannot block the path of roaring floods, so can nobody block the path of this revolution by [word indistinct] and by conspiracies; it is successful and will be successful; it is proceeding and will continue to proceed. [applause]

You look at the world, see the imperialist world which is headed by the United States, see the chauvinist China, see the capitalist Europe, see their mercenaries, see reactionary Arab countries, see the SAVAK's, see the martial law dictators, all of them are frightened and all of them, united against the revolution, are not ashamed of lying propaganda or of sinister conspiracies. Yes, as I said before, no matter how much they will blow at this lighted torch of the revolution they will be burning their own beards; they cannot put out this light; its light will grow brighter, their faces will become blackened and their beards burned. As you have crushed the old colonialism, now again you will crush the neocolonialism which is headed by the United States and China. [applause] Noble and brave brothers, have a brief look at the region in the light of my talk, If you cannot see very far, at least have a look at the martial law of Pakistan; is it US imperialism? Is it chauvinist China? Is it their capitalist masters? Is it (?Arab) reaction? All of them have transformed it into an anti-Afghan military base.

They are not short of money, they are not short of arms, they are not short of lying propaganda and satanical conspiracies; but despite all this go and ask them: What is the position of Pakistan and its reactionaries and imperialists today? Their position is that a number of generals, together with a number of reactionaries, are in hiding in the government palaces and, to help their masters, hatch secret anti-Afghan terrorist conspiracies.

You might know that the Pakistani Army dictators and their master tried very hard through their reactionary mercenaries to start a game, a kind of game, in Pakistan under the sacred name of Islam or with the masses, but despite spending billions of dollars, marks, kaldar and rials and by abusing the sacred name of Islam they did not succeed and will never succeed. [applause]

You might have heard that at this very moment, in the heart of Pakistan in the city of Lahore, a conference of all the lawyers of Pakistan is being held. The Pakistan military masters, their reactionary friends and their masters tried to bring a CIA agent to this conference, to make him stand up and say something against the Afghan revolution. But what happened? This happened: The agent got up, stood and when from his mouth, from his foul mouth, came the name of the Afghan revolution and he spoke against it, the lawyers grabbed him by the throat, threw him down and took him out of the conference. This happened in Lahore, Punjab, in Pakistan. [applause]

And, brothers, let me inform you that this is only an example and this was the Pakistani intellectual (?cadre), lawyers and so on. You must become aware of the feelings and awareness of the Pakistani toilers, workers and (?masses), and when you realize it you will see as clearly as the shining sun that all Pakistan, all the toilers want to break the imperialist guns of the military bosses, they want a republic for the country such that the masses will command their own destinies, and the oppressed classes will be free of exploitation. For this purpose, as the mayor says [previous speaker], for this, you the Afghan brothers [as heard]. The people of Pakistan know that for them for the first time it is necessary to make a success of the new stage of the revolution, because in the success of the new stage of the revolution, because in the success of this revolution lies their success. [applause] Brothers, may God never tire you, in struggle, and in enlighting your way of thinking.

Now, with your permission, I would like to have a bold and direct talk with my courageous tribal brothers, because they are those truthful brothers who know and are pleased by the truth. They are those brothers who today here in Kabul, have declared their full solidarity and help with our struggle. These tribes are those brothers of yours and of ours who are an invincible fortress for us in these huge border mountains.

These tribal brothers: You say that during the past 3 years and 4 months the enemies of the Afghan revolution have tried every trick to provoke and inflame them and instigate them against the revolution, but they were not deceived by this. From Badakhshan to Makran not a single tribe of Pashtuns or Baluchs deviate from their historic, religious and Islamic stand, and no one could instigate them against the Afghan revolution by offering them money, arms or provocation.

Brothers, I assure you in the name of the Islam of the fathers and grandfathers of these Pashtuns and Baluchs, and not the Islam of agents, that as they have been an invincible fortress on the border throughout our national history, so again today are they a strong fortification through which no foreign or internal enemy of our homeland can cross. You know that during the war of independence against the British these tribes were the armies of the war of independence, and today every tribal brother is proud that we have won the war of independence. And also be sure that today they are the same armies whose sons will be sharing the pride with our sons that they had made a success of the Afghan revolution. [applause]

Friends, these tribes know very well our national politics and the protection of their soil. They love more than anybody else their old fatherland, honor and religion and Islam; therefore, I am not giving them instructions in this regard, nor can I do that, because others learn these instructions from them. Of course, in this critical moment when the enemies of our soil and honor, which are headed by the United States, trying from every side, have begun this effort to put guns on our shoulders; O tribal brothers, think: Our enemies are trying to mount guns on our shoulders and fire at our brother Afghanistan and at our old friend the USSR, and eventually bring imperialism, colonialism, their war and reaction into our home, and transform our houses, guest houses, mosques and the graveyards of our fathers and grandfathers into a battlefield for atomic and chemical war.

That is why at this time, O tribal brothers, I, on behalf of all those people whom I represent, see it as my conscience and national and human duty to tell my Pashtun and Baluch brothers to be aware of imperialism and its collaborators' satanical collusion. I tell you that a fire has been set to the tail of this (?mouse) and it is running in the direction of your home, so be careful not to burn your home with their tail. O tribes, be aware of this.

Dear audience and friends, with your permission I would now like to talk over few things with the Pashtuns and Baluchis. I ask them: O Pashtun and Baluch brothers, have you ever thought about the reason why we have been continually struggling and do not succeed? We struggle, our heads and our ribs are broken, jails get filled with us, we get martyred, but when we see the result, as a result of all of this a few of the imperialist agents come up and (?come to power) at the expense of our heads and our sacrifices. You think this over; why? If you think deeply about this, in addition to other things, there are two main reasons for this:

First: that imperialism had put us, with very much expertise, in a triangle of three jugglers and [word indistinct]. Another reason is that we did not know the character of our efforts and struggle. We had not distinguished between our friend and enemy, and we had not formed a common front against our common enemy. Can anybody deny today that the Kabul royal family, the shahanshah of Iran and the capitalists and feudals of Pakistan, that imperialist agent band, that all three of them were dancing on the thread of imperialism? Can anybody deny this? If on the surface, like the bazaar brokers, they were looking at each other with antagonism, nevertheless they had a common stand vis-a-vis the plundering of the pockets of naive shoppers. All three of them had formed an unholy collusion, had formed an unholy triangle; on the one hand they were serving imperialism and capitalism in this region and on the other hand they were crushing all national and revolutionary forces and were all three maintaining their own power. Whether we knew these tricks of imperialism and its three agents in their unholy collusion or not is a separate question and needs further analysis. But it is, of course, a fact that we were stuck so firmly in this triangle that we could not get out of it; no matter how much we shouted Pashtunistan or Baluchistan, shouted for national republican rights, if we wanted human rights we were sacrificing our lives and property for this, blood was ours to spill but our (?interests) were going to this triangle. That was another issue.

Second, our fight for our national and human rights is the fight against imperialism. This fight is the fight against capitalism and against their (?warmongering) policy. Therefore, this fight is a link in the chain of national freedom movements which has been created all around the world. But the trickery of the enemy had transformed this fight into a fight of religion, a fight of the Sendhi, Pashtun, Punjabi, Baluchi.

One time they would provoke us in the name of language, another they would make it [words indistinct], the people of Pakistan were fighting among themselves, and these masters, the generals of Pakistan, were sitting on us and on their instructions (?our toilers) were using guns while they were ruling. In the light of these analyses, when we look at them today, when we look at the situations and [word indistinct], look at the politics of our country and region, Pashtuns and Baluchis, one reason for our misfortunes was the creation of the rule by the Kabul royal family, the Iranian shahanshah and the Pakistani [word indistinct] group. That is ended today, this obstacle has been cleared from the path of our national republic and instead revolution has succeeded in Afghanistan; the roots of the shahanshah have been uprooted from Iran, the shahanshah who was the U.S. gendarme in the region is gone and the Pakistani ruling group cannot face its people.

And for the happiness of you and us and the happiness of all the region, the most important thing is that by the success of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan and especially its new stage, a legal party came to power which is our brother and friend from every viewpoint. Now, under this party, not only will there not be any secret collusion against us but the policy of the party is that the hands of imperialism shall be cut off from among us, tribal prejudices will be ended, discord and [word indistinct] issues will be ended, the exploitation of man by man will be ended and the neighboring countries will not interfere in each other's affairs and will not attempt any aggression from each other's soil. They will live in an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality. This kind of a party has come to power. So now the air is changed for our struggle; it has not only changed but it is proper that now we shall be carrying on a hard struggle and [word indistinct].

Now there is the second obstacle: What we have to do about the [word indistinct] rights of national republic rights. When I look at Pakistan's present policy, there are still problems, but despite all this the situation has changed drastically and is very satisfactory. The revolution of Afghanistan has enlightened the thinking of the Pakistani masses; the present situation in Pakistan [words indistinct] made people see for themselves the unveiled faces of the imperialist agents and reactionary representatives and the new stage of the Afghan revolution gave confidence to the people and masses of Pakistan; in the light of this torch nobody can make the masses fight among themselves in the name of Islam, tribe, region, language or [word indistinct]. You see that Ziaul Haq has made himself the (?guardian) of Islam, but he is frightened of establishing an Islamic republic and is not prepared to hold popular elections.

I, in light of my experience and by studying situations, and in light of the lifelong struggle of the people of Pakistan, I ask the Pashtuns and Baluchis, all Pakistani patriots, republicans, toilers and anti-imperialist circles and organizations, to take a deep look at this point and request them to direct your path toward the struggle for a republic, forget about old, family and tribal, small and big issues, sit all of you united together, get united; if you do not get united the enemy is very crafty, and if you do not get united then the enemy will turn your home into a hell, you will also burn in it and your children too. Beware of this.

Friends, in conclusion, I want to have few words with all the people of Pakistan, all patriots and [word indistinct]; I tell them to have a look at these situations [words indistinct] and ask them: In what direction are chauvinism and reactionary forces taking Pakistan?

I tell the people of Pakistan that from the day when Karmal came to power, he has announced:

First, let us stop destruction; also, let us cease interference and destruction; he has also said: Let us solve any problems in an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality. Also he has said: Let us create such an atsmophere where all of us, neighbors can live in peace and like brothers. Karmal has said again and again--and now once again he repeated this on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of independence--Karmal said: No danger will face our neighbors, including Iran and Pakistan. Karmal said: I have presented the DRA proposals for peace and solidarity to all the world. If they give me the assurance and give me an assured guarantee, Karmal says, the guarantee will be that aggression on our soil, aggression on the honor and property of our people, must cease; so Karmal says that if this is done the limited military contingents of the USSR will go back to their great and peace-loving country. This is what Karmal is telling them.

Pakistani brothers, you must make use of this proposal and make an effort to create such an atmosphere, and if this is done all the people of Pakistan and Afghanistan, all patriots and Muslims will find a solution and get the decision they want.

If anybody thinks this over, no matter how hard, there is no other remedy than the one which has been sent by our national leader Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan as an appeal, as follows: He says: O Pashtun brothers, all Pashtun brothers, everywhere all Pashtuns--Ghafar Khan does not say Pashtun only to the Pashtuns, but in his words all the people of Afghanistan are Pashtuns, so all brothers of Afghanistan--see today our home is on fire, the enemies are busy fanning this fire further. Our sacred religion of Islam says that when you are caught in this kind of situation, you sit together and resolve these kind of issues at your homes in peace and unity. So Pacha Khan says: I appeal to you that now the time has changed, situations have changed, let us sit together at our home, put out this fire otherwise the enemy will fan up this fire and will burn our homes with it.

That is all, dear audience, for your time. To conclude I want to say few slogans and finish my speech:

Long live the national republic revolution of all the people and patriots of Pakistan. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary solidarity between the people of Pakistan and Afghanistan. [applause]

Forward toward the revolutionary struggle for republic of all (?democratic) forces. [applause]

Long live the vanguard of revolution in this region, the PDPA. [applause]

Long live peace in the region and in the world. [applause]

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION IN SOVIET JOURNAL

For a TASS report on an article by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politiburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, vice premier and minister of planning of the DRA, written for the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA], see page D 1 of the 4 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. DAILY REPORT.

ARMY CLAIMS SUCCESSES AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD032048 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of the just struggle of our people and the sacrifice of the heroic armed forces, recently a number of bandits were crushed in the Herat, Ghowr and Jowzjan provinces and a large quantity of arms and irrefutable documents were seized from them. A number of them have been taken prisoner.

Sayd Gol, 2nd lieutenant from the Herat 17th Division, said to the BAKHTAR reporter: A few days ago, in a clash with the counterrevolutionary groups in the Taibara district of Ghowr Province, as a result of armed operation a number of rebels were crushed and a large amount of various arms and different types of ammunition and irrefutable documents were seized from them. A number of them were injured and a number escaped.

As a result of the operation against and encounter with the counterrevolutionary elements in the Godzara district of Herat Province, Rasul Mohammad, who was in command of an armored vehicle, while seeking an encounter with counterrevolutionary groups, was attacked by the rebels. This brave officer was able to save the lives of eight friends with only one (?rifle). He crushed a number of the rebels and a number of them were injured. It should be said that as a result of the recent encounter with the rebels in the Golran district of Herat Province, involving an operation of the soldiers and security force, dozens of the rebels were crushed and a large amount of arms with different types of ammunitions was captured from them.

According to another report by 'Abdolqodus, a hero from Jowzjan Province, the rebels, by blocking the river water a few days ago, wanted to flood the houses of the residents of Sar-e Pol district and destroy their life as a whole. These foul elements, after the planning of these acts of theirs, had hidden in the mosques and in people's houses. The security authorities, with the help of the people and after identifying their sinister faces, were able to crush a large number of these sold-out elements, and they recovered a great number of arms and 280 Buzhashi horses that had been stolen from defenseless people.

Also a great number of these murderers were captured, injured and a number of them escaped. The mopping-up of the counterrevolutionary elements is continuing in this province and people are carrying on their normal lives.

Rebel Rebuttal

BK040137 Hong Kong AFP in English 0121 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--"A large number of trouble-makers" were killed in encounters with volunteers of Afghanistan's ruling communist party, Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported last night.

Without giving the exact number of the insurgent's casualities, the radio said that the "brave and courageous volunteers" fought with them in Herat (bordering Iran) Jowzjan between Mazar -E Sharif and Faryab Province, close to the Soviet Union, and Ghorand south of Herat.

The radio for the first time broadcast names yesterday of the individuals who performed "heroic deeds" while battling the Muslim rebels opposing communist rule in Afghanistan.

The campaign in the official media against the insurgents has been stepped up lately in Afghanistan, and reports of arrests and killing or putting these elements "out of action" in large numbers are broadcast almost daily from Kabul radio. This is described by Muslim rebel sources based in Peshawar as an attempt to boost morale of the "demoralised Red Army and Afghan troops."

In a press statement issued yesterday by the chief of the five-party resistance organizations, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Prof Abd Ar-Rasul Sayyaf, said the persistent campaign on Kabul radio was aimed at "misleading the Afghan people." The mujahedeen are fighting on different fronts with "determination and firm faith in their ultimate victory against the communist forces," he said.

"This last attempt by the puppet regime of Kabul to demoralise Muslim mujahedeen will also be frustrated by Muslim freedom fighters," Sayyaf said. He denied the reported arrest of Muslim mujahedeen by the government guerrilla force, saying that freedom fighters prefer to die in the struggle against anti-Islamic forces rather than to surrender.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR DELHI COMMONWEALTH MEETING

BK031316 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca this afternoon to attend the conference of the Commonwealth heads of government, Asia and the Pacific, beginning in New Delhi tomorrow.

Before leaving Dacca the president told newsmen at Karimtola International Airport that Bangladesh will put forward a number of suggestions in respect to regional cooperation among the countries concerned. President Zia said the conference will discuss regional cooperation and other matters so far as it comes within the purview of the Commonwealth countries. He said other proposals that may be placed before the conference will also be discussed. The president said during his stay in New Delhi he is likely to meet heads of other delegations for discussing bilateral, regional and international matters of common concern. The president said the Ganges water issue may also come up for discussion if there is a meeting between him and Indian Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi.

In reply to a question he said the Afghanistan issue may also be discussed with the Indian prime minister in case there is a meeting between them. In reply to another question the president said no JRC [Joint Rivers Commission] meeting has been a failure and added [words indistinct].

The president was seen off at the airport among others by Vice President Sattar, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, a number of Cabinet ministers and high officials.

SAUDI, UAE AID SOUGHT FOR NUCLEAR PROJECT

BK291712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Dacca, 29 Aug (AFP)--Bangladesh has approached a number of countries, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, to finance its first nuclear power project to be set up with French technical assistance, informed sources said here today.
The sources said negotiations with the Saudi Government had been in progress since last year but were slowed down following the shootout at the Grand Mosque in Mecca late last year.

Communications between Dacca and Riyadh had resumed recently on the financing of the project, expected to cost 400 million dollars, including a foreign exchange component of 166 million dollars, the sources added.

Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman was said to have raised the issue in a letter to the Saudi foreign minister. The content of the letter was not known but sources said it contained a request to expedite a decision on possible Saudi aid for the project.

The nuclear project, to be set up in Ruqpur in Pabna district, is designed to produce electricity to meet a power shortage in Western Bangladesh and to lessen dependence on imported fuel. Bangladesh signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty last year.

Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, on his way back home from the United States, today conferred with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on bilateral relations, including cooperation in the nuclear field. An agreement on Bangladesh-French nuclear cooperation was expected to be signed during President Rahman's eight-hour visit to Paris.

ASIA, PACIFIC COMMONWEALTH MEETING OPENS 4 SEP

Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan Presidents Arrive

BK031256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene arrived in New Delhi this evening to attend the regional meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government beginning tomorrow. They were received at the airport by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr Ziaur Rahman said that he will discuss with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi a number of bilateral issues, including Farakka. In reply to a question, he denied that the recent meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission in Delhi had failed. He said the talks will continue. We have to find a solution, he added.

The Bangladesh president described the recent visit of Mr Narasimha Rao to his country as successful. He expressed the hope that follow-up actions will be taken soon on the conclusions reached during the visit.

Gandhi Address

BK040858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting opened in New Delhi this morning with a strong plea by India to the great powers to desist from confrontation and for ushering in a system of true interdependence based on mutuality of interests. President Sanjiva Reddy, in his opening address, and the Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, in her speech, referred to the existing inequities in the international economic system as a result of which the gap between the rich and the poor nations is widening.

The president said it would be an ironical reversal of the anticolonial movement if the independence of developing countries is allowed to be eroded by a new subjugation to stronger powers. While interdependence is a laudable concept it should not be twisted to justify the exploitation of one country by another.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the deliberations of the meeting will lead to greater give and take in assuring fair prices for raw materials, industrial development, lowering of tariff barriers, transfer of technology and sharing of experience and training facilities. While India believes in true interdependence she felt that the omens for a new world order based on justice and equality are discouraging. The affluent seem reluctant even to make small adjustments.

Turning to problems created by the petroleum price hike the prime minister said oil has become the major focus of tension; it has added to the burdens of developing countries aggravating their task of reconstruction. At the same time, affluent countries consume a disproportionate share of this dwindling resource and are obsessed for insuring ever-growing supplies for themselves. This has led to a military build-up in our region. She suggested that an international conference be called by the producers to work out a scheme by which all consumers, big and small, are assured their necessary supplies. Preferential treatment should be given to the countries most seriously affected.

Speaking on the international situation Mrs Gandhi said the outlook for peace has deteriorated and the decade of the 80's has begun ominously.

Mrs Gandhi referred to Afghanistan and said partisan postures or impromptu get-togethers are no substitute forstatesmanship. No single power can claim a monopoly on wisdom or moral superiority. To condemn intervention in one place while thoroughly tolerating it elsewhere does not carry conviction. In Southeast Asia also there was a clash of great power interests. She said India's viewpoint may be different from that of some others, but she hoped that our sincere efforts to promote understanding in the region may eventually bear fruit.

Mrs Gandhi said the ocean which brought conquerors to India in the past is today churning with danger.

Singapore Prime Minister's Speech

BK040715 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Sep (AFP)--Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today strongly denounced the military occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan and warned that by its action the communist world was "establishing a new doctrine of justifiable intervention outside the framework of the U.N. Charter."

In his opening speech at the inaugural session of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting (CHOGRM) here, Mr Lee also saw in the striking Polish workers "the first captive converts of the communist faith."

"For the first time since the Korean War in 1950, when the North invaded the South, two communist governments moved their armies across national boundaries without any pretense over their intent or actions," Mr Lee said.

Mr Lee noted that although both Kampuchea and Afghanistan had communist governments and professed non-alignment "this did not save them from zealous interference by their neighbours."

Mr Lee quoted lengthily from Soviet journals and Radio Hanoi broadcasts to show how the two countries had explained away their "violations of the U.N. Charter" and creation of "precedents for open armed intervention."

Referring to Poland, the Singapore leader said: "Despite the overwhelming presence of Soviet arms and armour in their midst and around them, Polish workers have demonstrated their passionate desire for more food and some freedom from the straight jacket of the communist society."

The Polish workers, Mr Lee added, had made a "heroic plea for a return of a small part of the freedom they had lost"333 years ago.

"Theirs is the despair of those trapped in the ice of the communist system, which detente and the Helsinki agreement have not thawed," he said.

Mr Lee cautioned his Commonwealth colleagues from Asia and the South Pacific against pretending to anticipate the future during their deliberations.

For example, he said, 1980 was to herald the third development decade and the Brandt commission report was to have prepared the ground for the special U.N. session on economic development to debate this.

"But before the report was released in March this year, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has set America, Western Europe and Japan off on an urgent programme to increase defence expenditure," he noted.

Pointing out that the CHOGRM deliberations might not affect great power thinking, Mr Lee, nevertheless, called on the delegates to condemn the use of force in settling disputes by big countries against their smaller neighbours.

"We can change world opinion for the better, by putting all aggressors on notice that we shall support those who are attacked, whatever the pretext, to defend their independence," he added.

PAKISTAN-SAUDI-U.S. MILITARY LINK SCORED

BK301428 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Pak-Saudi-U.S. Link"]

[Text] The New York TIMES report that an agreement is imminent between Riyadh and Islamabad under which a division of Pakistani combat troops (numbering about 10,000 soldiers) would be stationed in Saudi Arabia, is highly disturbing. It partly confirms an earlier report in the Urdu daily MILLAT, London, which put the number of Pakistani troops to be posted in Saudi Arabia at two divisions. In turn, according to the New York TIMES, Saudi Arabia will provide Pakistan some one billion dollars. Considering that Pakistan's total military expenditure is about the same this will enable Islamabad to duplicate its defence forces, if it so chooses. In other words, Pakistan can match India's numerical strength. There are also indications, again from U.S. official sources, that this is only the beginning of such "barter" deals for Pakistan involving some other gulf countries. Because of its surplus manpower and obsession to raise a military machine equal if not superior to India's, Pakistan is both well placed and anxious to enter into such arrangements. Since it is a non-Arab Muslim country, the gulf governments feel that its troops will not get involved in inter-Arab intrigues and manoeuvres. This is perhaps the main reason why Saudi Arabia has decided to strike a deal with it and others may follow suit. The Saudi ruling house obviously believes that a Pakistani force is its best safeguard against a possible internal uprising of the kind which occurred in 1977 and more recently involving the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in November 1979 by Islamic extremists.

New Delhi must be concerned. The deal can enable Pakistan to launch an ambitious programme of expanding its military machine and it gives Pakistan access to the advanced and sophisticated military hardware which Saudi Arabia has acquired from the U.S.A. Politically, it will tend to push Pakistan further into the Islamic fold, and encourage Islamabad to seek endorsement of its criticism of the alleged ill-treatment of the Muslim minority in India at various Islamic forums. This will be a serious setback to New Delhi's efforts to improve relations with Islamabad through bilateral talks within the framework of the Simla agreement. This is not all. Despite the U.S. claim that it is not involved in the Pak-Saudi deal, it is part of Washington's strategy to forge regional military arrangements to contain an alleged Soviet threat. Because of Arab sensitivities over its pro-Israeli policy, and consequent opposition to direct involvement with U.S. military plans or presence, Washington probably thinks that deals like the one between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia will be a neat way of getting around the problem. As it is, the American military mission in Saudi Arabia has a complement of 10,000 men in the guise of advisers and experts. In a country whose regular armed forces number about 45,000 men, an advisory military mission of 10,000 can hardly be there for the stated role. With the expected arrival of Pakistani combat troops and about the same number of American soldiers already in Saudi Arabia, this is turning into a triangular military relationship.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Spy Documents To Be Published

JN031847 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1817 GMT on 3 September carries the following ETTELA'AT headline, among others: "Espionage Documents That Were Seized Inside the Den of U.S. Espionage in Tehran Will Be Published in a Special Paper [kurras khas]." The radio then adds: "ETTELA'AT also published the following headline from a statement by Musavi Kho'ini: Our Struggle With the United States Will Continue Even if We Are Restored the Assets of the Defunct Shah, Because What We Want From the United States Cannot Be Easily Achieved. It Is Not Restricted to the Restoration of the Defunct Shah's Assets. Referring to the documents seized inside the den of U.S. espionage, Kho'ini said: These documents, especially the ones that have not been released, are now being classified for release and publication in a special book [kitab mustaqil]."

Hostage Taking Defended

LD031558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1013 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A growing atmosphere of propaganda against the action of hostage taking has been created these days. The opponents of hostage taking describe in detail the moral and material harm done by this action. They loftily state that so far the hostage taking has cost $2 billion in material losses, and that from the moral standpoint, too, no one is prepared to listen to what we have to say across the world and that we have made ourselves an object of hatred and contempt the world over. They further state that hostage taking has been and still is in the interest of international imperialism and Zionism, that these prevent the issue from being resolved, or else they state that after the act of hostage taking it is Iran that has become America's hostage. This is gradually getting close even to bringing to trial the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and telling them: Why on earth did you do this, you so-and-so's?

Now we should examine what the truth is and why it is that these assertions are being made with increasing openness at this particular point in time. Was the hostage taking a childish and ill-conceived action which imperialism and international Zionism have exploited in their own interests? Was it an improper action which has made Iran face numerous difficulties and which has resulted in Iran becoming America's hostage? Or is it that the situation is completely the other way around, and, as Imam Khomeyni has stated, a revolution greater than the first revolution was brought about? Or is it, as one American senator has said, namely, that in fact it is not that Khomeyni has taken 50 spies as hostages but that he has taken Carter as hostage? Indeed, if we disregard the mysterious hands of the enemy in these expressions of opposition, the domestic opposition stems from a more general attitude of thought, namely, that certain people believe that in the struggle against America one should not resort to an uncalculated attack against it. They do not find the courage in themselves to engage in such a struggle and they are unable to understand that the revolutionary masses, relying upon themselves and accepting revolutionary piety and self-sacrifice and foregoing many material enjoyments, can drag America into a deadlock despite all its might and awesomeness, as we witnessed in Vietnam.

They are unable to offer specific solutions. They assert that Iran should not close all the doors to itself and not incite the anger of the enemy.

Rather, by setting up economic alliances, Iran should strengthen itself and, in the first place, it should remedy its internal problems and put its economic situation in order so as to be able to play a role in the international arena. However, the fact is that the enemy is more clever than we and has had several years of experience in these matters; it knows very well all the channels through which nations can be exploited and colonized. Any alliance in which the enemy takes part will not be in the interest of the nations in the Third World; rather, it will be these nations' fetter and chain.

On the other hand, if the people's revolutionary zeal and enthusiasm subside and if they sink into a false state of prosperity, then how can they, in an extensive struggle for the sake of the salvation of the oppressed, sacrifice everything they possess? Here, of course, we do not have adequate opportunity to enumerate the weak points of this attitude of thought which runs counter to the imam's policy and genuine Islam. At present, one should also not lose sight of the influence the greater activity of the Majles Foreign Affairs Committee has had in promoting these assertions. Contrary to the opponents' claim, international Zionism and imperialism have so far resorted to every trick and intrigue to free the hostages. They have tried very hard to use Iran's friends as mediators, but they have failed. They have also tried to use domestic statesmen as mediators to obtain the release of the hostages, but they only managed to bring disgrace upon themselves. The alert and courageous Iranian nation, by gathering around the den of espionage and by its unequivocal support for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy [sentence unfinished].

In general, however, how do those who follow the imam's policy analyze the issue of hostage taking? We believe in genuine Islam. We believe that God's will is in favor of the victory of the oppressed, and of putting them on the throne of rule on earth on behalf of God.

It was for this reason that the struggle against the den of espionage was stepped up and the state of sluggishness and stagnation was eliminated, a state that had come about under the provisional government as a result of weaknesses, laxity and the liberalistic outlook and disharmony, and which was going to halt the revolution and enable a group of compromisers with whom the West could come to an agreement to come to power. This is the greatest result that hostage taking, indeed spy taking, has left behind. Even if we assume the impossible proposition that we have suffered tens of billions of dollars in material losses, this will still be incomparable to the pulsation and new movement which were brought about, for what is important is Islam and the lofty ideals of God. If prosperity and material well-being were to be achieved at the expense of forgetting and destroying these lofty ideals, it would be better to forgo all material benefits.

The occupation of the den of espionage raised anew in the world the issue of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which was going to become forgotten, and made the pure hearts of the oppressed beat once again. It enlivened the hope that the revolution is still alive and that the enemy has been unsuccessful in its bid to crush it. Even though the enemy has been able, through its flood of propaganda, to fool some of the uninitiated in European countries, the deprived and suffering people on earth, who are familiar with the perfidy of the blood-thirsty enemy, will not be fooled. Quite apart from all this, who is responsible for all this? Who enabled the enemy to create an atsmophere through a flood of propaganda and fool a group of people? If Iranian embassies abroad had published and described for the benefit of the international media this genuine revolutionary movement and if they had enumerated the injustices, crimes and instances of lawlessness of imperialism--against which this movement is a small reaction--the enemy would have failed even in its propaganda efforts to a great extent.

Another extremely important result that this hostage taking has achieved has been the exposition of many of the hirelings and spies of the enemy in Iran who were serving in the garb of government spokesman, the governor general of Khuzestan and commander of the navy, and even in the garb of a minister, and who were very close to bringing the revolution to a deadlock by means of a calculated design and putting out of action all the genuine and revolutionary forces using one excuse or another. These expositions dealt a fatal blow to the forces of liberalism and t the hireling compromisers in Iran--a blow which would perhaps have been impossible to strike in any other way at the hirelings of the enemy and forces opposed to the imam's policy.

For this reason, much of the criticism and expressions of opposition which have been raised and which are still being raised after the occupation of the den of espionage also emanate from these very gentlemen who have been dealt a blow. These people are trying in various ways to criticize this movement and even to make out the pure-hearted students as mercenaries and their revolutionary movement, which the imam has also supported, as a suspicious move. On a larger dimension, imperialism was dealt a blow on an international scale. The world realized that U.S. embassies in foreign countries are places of espionage and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

A trial and exposure of these spies can bring about even greater disgrace for imperialism on a world scale, create for it numerous and insoluble problems, and, in general, it can prove a heavy and irreparable blow to the body of the bloodsucking enemy on a world scale and a great victory for the oppressed. For this reason, we believe that the occupation of the den of espionage was a heavy blow to the cruel enemy and that international Zionism and imperialism are not only not happy about it and that they have failed to exploit it in their own interests, but that many have tried very hard to resolve this problem, albeit to no avail so far.

The heroic nation, too, has frequently expressed its support for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, these self-sacrificing Muslim revolutionaries. Furthermore, the imam has also expressed his support for this movement and has clearly stated that a revolution greater than the first revolution has been brought about. It is now up to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, despite the false atmosphere created by dependent elements or perhaps those who have no ill intention but who are uninformed, to consider the issue of the hostages in a principled manner and in a way that will guarantee the interests of the revolution, and to make not the slightest compromise in vindicating the rights of our oppressed and heroic nation from criminal America. We believe that the Majlis is fully aware of its Islamic commitment and its reply today to the U.S. Congress indicates the genuineness of the policy and action of the Majlis. Then again, we hope and demand from the Majlis that they should not deviate in the slightest from the policy of the imam--God willing.

Bani-Sadr on Trying Hostages

LD031041 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Philippe Lapousterle undated Tehran "exclusive" interview with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr: "Bani-Sadr Accuses France"]

[Text] "Bringing to trial and imposing sentences on the hostages--what does this mean? It merely means creating a pretext for American intervention."

On Thursday afternoon, Bani-Sadr is in his personal office--a room in the building where he lives with his family within the precincts of the Presidency. In a large anteroom leading to his office is a crowd of people, who want to ask the president for help, has gathered, despite strict security arrangements which restrict the number of callers.

Bani-Sadr, who is currently holding meeting after meeting to try to form a government and spends 2-3 days a week in the provinces visiting local officials, factories and agricultural enterprises to deliver his message, is tired.

As the time approaches when the Iranian Majlis will have to consider the question of the 52 American hostages still detained in Iran, various views are being expressed outside the Majlis, including those of people who believe that "the American diplomats are spies and as such must be put on trial and condemned."

"Bringing to trial and sentencing the hostages--what does this mean?" Bani-Sadr asks. "It means establishing a balance of forces with the United States which will enable that superpower to intervene in Iran for a long time to come, even for ever, if one of the hostages is sentenced to death. Under these conditions, can such a gesture be seen as a struggle against the United States? The struggle against the United States is a struggle for the liberation of Iran from its dependence on the United States. In fact, the hostages problem has had a contrary effect. The American hostages have made our country a hostage of the United States and this has deprived us of international opportunities which would have enabled us to free ourselves of our dependence on the United States. This is why, despite its revolutionary appearance, the wish to bring to trial and impose sentences on the hostages has a reactionary and pro-American content. We and many intellectuals both in the West and elsewhere believe that it is the United States which now does not want to see the hostages freed and that Washington is prepared to sacrifice 50 people if this saves the entire system."

The domestic political crisis in Iran is almost a crisis of regime, and the president on the one hand and parliament, which is dominated by the religious leaders' party, on the other, are at variance about the question of what form the next government should assume. Asked about a conflict so vital for Iran, Bani-Sadr emphasizes that "this is no new conflict. There were two lines right from the start."

[Question] Can you nonetheless pursue political action?

[Answer] There has always been a danger that the regime could be restored without the shah. There is a trend which could be called a conservative trend and which has tried to preserve the existing social system either through ignorance or because of its desire to cling to power. Another line, which I represent, wanted to change the system in a fundamental manner. Within the Revolution Council where I was in the minority and practically in opposition, we have nonetheless been able to force through, because of considerable pressure by the people, the nationalization of banks, external trade and industry. We have been able to carry through an agrarian reform and secure wage increases. However, even though these changes are of a structural nature, the substructure has not been touched. I believe that the main thing is to change the power strucutre in Iran and distrubute power at the popular level to ensure that the social system never again leads to either authoritarianism or a centralized dictatorship.

[Question] Will you be able to fulfill this ambition?

[Answer] At present there is a struggle between these two groups: between those who are resisting and those who want to destroy the old structures. Conflicts between individuals are secondary. This conflict exists in all countries. My main concern is to choose methods which make it possible to succeed without causing any damage. Everybody claims to be following the imam's line but for some people that is just a mask. Indeed, there is no other way of surviving. Who could now say that they opposed the imam and be able to exist politically?

[Question] Is there not reason to fear that the population will, to some extent, lose interest in politics and become somewhat discouraged?

[Answer] The people's will is being expressed increasingly strongly. I am sure that the people are now more clearsighted, united and determined than they were 6 months ago. You must not go by appearances. At present I prefer to criticize all negative aspects in order to prevent the people's consciences growing accustomed to all the injustices and errors which can be seen. Indeed, our regime has proved stronger than people imagined. Possibly no other country anywhere in the world with a totally dependent economy and subjected to a blockade could have stood firm as we have done with all the internal conflicts in the country. My struggle is a great struggle for unity. I am not trying to replace one dictatorship with another or even to exchange a dictatorship for a Western-style democracy, but to achieve human liberation. A president's power does not lie in imposing his viewpoint but in imposing the law, especially in Iran where law has been violated over the centuries. I do not want to become a powerful man but to remain a revolutionary president, to build a society in which the application of the law replaces the balance of forces. Some groups do not agree and want to maintain the essential parts of the system with authoritarian structures. However, the people are aware of that.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with the Western countries, and, more especially, with France?

[Answer] Every Western regime is following a complex, double-sided political game. Paris and other capitals are saying: If you settle the hostage problem we are prepared to cooperate. However, that does not prevent them secretly establishing a different relationship for the future. My criticism is that under the shah's regime we were opponents living in France, given no facilities and continually subjected to pressure. Today, however, France has become a training base for terrorists; they are being trained in France to destroy our regime. For us the danger comes from abroad. The United States is a threat. It is the United States which created the hostage problem and which is still preventing its solution. Similarly, all the various rumors which have been circulating in the past few days about a coup d'etat or other subjects are a sign of intervention. The United States has a vast intervention plan and, according to a report which I received yesterday evening, one of the two U.S. nuclear ships has just entered the Persian Gulf near our coasts.

Salimi Hostage Remarks

LD301048 Tehran PARS in English 0907 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The French news agency (AFP) yesterday [as received] quoted the Iranian minister of economics and financial affairs, Reza Salimi, as saying that "it is the time to decide the fate of the American hostages." The Tehran bureau of the news agency added that Salimi had further said "I see no reason to keep the U.S. hostages without taking any decision about them."

Following the AFP report the PARS NEWS AGENCY inquired the minister's opinion on the report. Salimi said that the story had been completely distorted by the French news agency. Said he: "...our nation has proved that the big countries are imposing pressure on weak countries through their embassies. In some countries embassies have become centres for espionage in the region. The Iranian nation has shown that all international contracts and treaties on diplomatic relations have been [word indistinct] excuses for justifying the unlawful acts of the big powers. Therefore, I said that it was better to determine the fate of the hostages so[illegible]...."

UAE PAPER REPORTS QOTBZADEH MEETING WITH HAMILTON JORDAN

GF031150 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The former Iranian ambassador in Paris, (Shamsoddin Amir 'Ala'i), has said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh--whom Raja'i excluded from his new cabinet--recently met secretly in Paris with Hamilton Jordan, White House aide and President Carter's principal adviser on administrative affairs.

(Amir' Ala'i) also said he accidentally received a check for $1 million in Qotbzadeh's name drawn on the (arms) national bank. The phrase "for the release of the U.S. hostages" was written on the check.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS U.S. ATTACK UNLIKELY BUT 'CONCEIVABLE'

LD031505 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "General Fallahi, chief of general staffs successor [as published]: 'America Is Trying To Prevent Iran's Islamic Revolution From Spreading'"]

[Text] Following troop deployment and the rumor of a probable attack by America on Iran, Iraq's military preparations on the borders with Iran and the presence of Egyptian troops in the area, the successor to the chief of the combined general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Fallahi, replied to questions on these matters from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent during a brief discussion.

The correspondent first asked his views on the American military movements in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. Fallahi replied:

"There may be reasons for these, since we know that America is trying to prevent Iran's Islamic Revolution from spreading, and it has already done many things, such as the imposition of economic sanctions, political pressures, support for psychological operations and the creation of an unfavorable climate psychologically. What is important for America is the balance of seapower in the waters of the Persian Gulf, since America and the Soviet Union are competitors on the seas and are always trying to secure the sea routes to their own advantage.

"This move by America is not unprecedented, and in military terms it may be considered a show of strength, since we saw how, when Pakistan was partitioned, America sent its 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean and the 7th Fleet from the Pacific Ocean to an undisclosed destination, but could do nothing."

Referring to the implementation of commitments and the beliefs of the Muslim nation of Iran, General Fallahi said:

"It is natural that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, which is part of the nation, should perform its duty of maintaining law and order, and we have taken security measures on the northern littoral of the Persian Gulf."

The PARS NEWS AGENCY referred to remarks made by the American defense secretary and also the operations commander of the fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean and asked General Fallahi whether it is likely that America will launch an attack or not.

In reply, he said: "I think that with its bitter experience in Vietnam, the American nation will not allow America to do this, but we must assume that such a threat, however carried out, is conceivable. For some time the army and the Muslim nation of Iran must be prepared to react in the requisite manner."

In reply to questions on the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's recent [troop] movements throughout the entire length of the borders with Iran, and also on the dispatch of a number of Egyptian soldiers to Iraq, he said:

"The important thing for us is not the presence of Egyptian troops or the stationing of Iraqi forces on our borders but what this army is capable of achieving; and when we realize that they can do nothing there is no danger. We should take account of the desire of the Iraqi Army to attack; we are not ignoring the danger from Iraq, and we have made the necessary security arrangements. However, as regards its wish to fight as compared with its ability to fight, we see that it has the desire but not the ability, and it is this desire that makes things dangerous for Iraq, while we know that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army has at its disposal God-given, everlasting, Islamic and ideological resources, which enable it to hold out against the enemy for months without suffering debilitation, since we know the importance of the absence of mental stress--which is not relieved by a 2-hour rest, as is physical stress--since we know that this army has a deep belief in monotheism, unity, the imamate and the velayat-e faqih, [rule of the leading theologian].

"We have calculated the ability of the Iraqi Army to expand its superficial structure and dimensions, and we are taking serious measures relevant to the military threat posed on the border, but I have no great apprehension of the Iraqi Army."

Referring to the claim by the UAE to possession of the three Iranian islands he said:

"Following the victory of the revolution, a vast psychological campaign was mounted against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. A dimension of this was the claim by the UAE. By creating an atmosphere conducive to penetration, the enemy is bent on lowering the morale of the struggling nation of Iran, and this is why such claims form part of the enemy's wider campaign; and further, no one becomes the owner of property by merely making a claim to it."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

46 Iraqis Reported Killed

NC031434 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3 (AFP)--Some 46 Iraqis were killed and 4 of their tanks were knocked out during clashes over the past 2 days with Iranian forces, the KEYHAN newspaper reported here today.

The paper, which quoted the local head of the "guardians of the revolution," said that Iranian forces had occupied a "strategically important" hill near Qasr-e Shirin.

There was no mention of Iranian casualties.

Meanwhile, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today reported that some 600 "Ghalkani" tribesmen who fled to Iraq after the revolution and took up arms against the new Iranian regime had now agreed to return here.

An amnesty was being negotiated, the paper said, adding that 20 tribesmen had already returned to Iran.

Shelling at Qasr-e Shirin

JN031810 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Kermanshah reports that at 0900 today the artillery of the agent Ba'th forces opened fire on Nasrabad, Qasr-e Shirin and Kalantari. Our armed forces immediately launched a counterattack and silenced the enemy fire. Our forces were also able to destroy the enemy's strategic positions.

Our correspondent adds that clashes were still continuing at 1630 this afternoon.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN UK

Student Statement

GF031604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Muslim students who have been arrested by the British police have issued a statement which says:

We pledge to our struggling and proud nation and to the leader, the imam of the nation, the idol crusher, the great Khomeyni, that we shall carry out our Islamic mission relying on Almighty God. We shall not rest until this mission is fulfilled.

The statement defines the duties of brothers and sisters outside the detention camp as follows:

1. Readiness by our struggling Muslim nation to crush any conspiracy hatched by a handful of agents inside the country and their masters abroad;

2. Exposure of the satanic image of Western countries hiding behind the guise of defending human rights, civilization and democracy;

3. Proclamation of continuous struggle until the government of the oppressed is established in the world;

4. Promotion of awareness in all the world's deprived classes, and especially Muslims;

5. Raising the standard of our information and that of others, be they inside or outside prison;

6. Improvement of our knowledge and the knowledge of others, be they inside the prison or outside it, of Islamic teaching and the Koran;

7. Establishment of the bases for the unity of the world's oppressed and also of Muslim fraternity among the world's Muslims;

8. Fidelity to Islamic ideology and not indulging one's whims.

Rafsanjani Statement

NC040907 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian parliament's speaker today lashed out at Britain for its alleged mistreatment of Iranian students imprisoned after demonstrations in London.

He warned that British "crimes" would not go unanswered.

Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani read out a letter, which he said was sent by an Iranian student imprisoned in Britain. It called on Iranian MP's to delay their debate on the fate of the U.S. hostages held here until all "our Iranian brothers and sisters" were freed.

"I warn the British nation that should this situation continue, it must expect a reaction, not only from Iran, but from our friends in Muslim and non-Muslim countries," the speaker said. Britain, he charged, has become the "lackey of the United States." But while even the United States had released imprisoned Iranian students after a warning from Iran, Britain was still committing "many crimes" against Iranian students.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI'S EUROPEAN ENVOY

NC040846 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran 4 Sep (AFP)--Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's personal representative in Europe, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Nuri, is living in Europe's most luxurious hotels and spending his time giving interviews, the Foreign Ministry charged here.

Any criticism by him of the ministry's policies were unfounded, the ministry said in a statement published here yesterday, adding that it had never received any constructive comments from Mr Nuri since he went abroad.

The ministry also rejected one of his complaints that women staff in Iranian embassies were not wearing the chador (veil). Many of the women were local non-Muslim employees unaffected by the rule, the communique commented.

Mr Nuri's accusations that all "counter-revolutionary" elements had still not been purged from the embassies were baseless, the ministry added, challenging him to come up with names.

Meanwhile, Roads and Transport Minister Musa Kalantari today played down the differences between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

The Cabinet list submitted to parliament on Sunday by Mr Raja'i--and which must still be approved by the president--seemed to contain more possibilities for coordination between personalities than the outgoing Cabinet, Mr Kalantari, who was renominated to his present post, told the Tehran TIMES. He accused the news media of focusing undue attention on differences between the president and prime minister and said these differences could always be resolved through compromise.

While admitting that the regime might have lost some of its early popularity, he attributed this to mistakes by various organisations, including the former provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan.

His ministry was not averse to signing contracts with foreign firms, but it was unfair of certain companies to have abandoned work contracted under the former regime, he told the paper.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO MUSLIM PESHMERGA REPRESENTATIVES

JN040842 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI today publishes a special feature on Kordestan. The paper begins the feature with the speech made by the nation's imam and leader of the Islamic Revolution, great Khomeyni, to representatives of the Muslim peshmergas [date not specified]

In his speech, the leader imam expressed thanks to the Muslim peshmergas, who have truly proven their sacrifice for Islam. His eminence said that they are soldiers of the prophet, God bless him and grant him salvation.

The imam spoke about those who are corrupt and about the revolution's enemies, who are inciting chaos and fomenting trouble in Kordestan, and noted how the Muslim youth are confronting them with Islamic boldness.

Addressing the Muslim peshmergas, his eminence said: I hope that these corrupted and rotten elements, which are remnants of the defeated regime and a clique of treasonous members who receive orders from abroad, will not succeed in their vicious attempts.

The nation's imam implored God Almighty to preserve the mojahedin youth and to guide their steps along the road of Islamic dignity and honor.

The special feature was issued in commemoration of the Kordestan martyrs who fell victim to bullets of treachery and agentry.

These martyrs sacrificed their pure blood freely, while defending the Islamic Revolution and the nation's precious soil against imperialist plots and dirty and agent factions in the area.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Call for Khuzestan Development

LD032108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, prior to his departure for Tehan this afternoon took part in a brief session also attended by Khuzestan's governor general and representatives from revolutionary and law enforcement agencies. In a speech during this session Dr Bani-Sadr, referring to Khuzestan Province's economic position and the ready-made conditions for employment and the existence of such underground resources as oil, expressed the hope that at the earliest opportunity he would resume his plan for a month's stay in that province in order to study at close quarters the province's problems and difficulties from the economic, social and other standpoints and to resolve them as far as possible.

Expressing the hope for a speedy exploitation of Khuzestan's steel industry Dr Bani-Sadr said: The Khuzestan inhabitants' deprivation plus our foreign policy aimed at the transfer and the export of this revolution necessitate that we turn this place into a model.

Therefore, we will undoubtedly return to this province at the earliest opportunity whereby we will have a chance for discussions and a debate with you.

The president of the republic added: When we have such determined and pious faces here, who are ready to defend the republic, no danger whatsoever will threaten any part of our homeland. I hope that God Almighty will graciously grant us success in safeguarding and realizing the goals of this republic and for the glory of Islam so that we can turn into a model and a driving force for all other revolutions.

Dr Bani-Sadr arrived in Ahvaz this morning and during a session, a few hours long, discussed with the commanders of the forces in the region military and security problems of Khuzestan Province.

Return to Tehran

LD031754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, together with the Interior Ministry's under secretary and the supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived by Air Ahvaz, on a visit to the border areas in Khuzestan Province. He was welcomed by local dignitaries.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, during a long session in Ahvaz, attended by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, the problems and difficulties of the army and the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as Khuzestan Province security issues, were discussed. According to this dispatch, this session, held at the headquarters of Khuzestan's 92nd Armored Division and lasting over 3 hours, was also attended by Captain Afzali, the commander of the navy; Engineer Mir-Salim, under secretary to the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the governor general of Khuzestan, the commanding officer of Khuzestan's 92nd Armored Division, the commander of the gendarmerie and the provincial police chief.

According to the presidential office's special correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr, after his 1-day visit to Khuzestan, returned to Tehran at 1800 today.

PARS CARRIES BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW CABINET MINISTERS

LD311108 Tehran PARS in English 0852 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Biographies of members of new Iranian Cabinet]

[Text] [No dateline received]

Minister of P.T.M. [Post, Telegraphs and Telephones] Dr Mahmud Qandi

Born in 1944, married, with 3 children. Msc degree in electronic engineering from Tehran University and PhD in electronics from the University of California. Taught in the engineering faculty, Tehran, and [word indistinct] (?college of communications) from [date indistinct] to 1978. He was then appointed dean of the college of communications and later became minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones. Political activity as a member of students' Islamic associations in Iran and abroad.

Minister of Roads and Transport Musa Kalantari

Born 1948, MSc (?in civil) engineering from the Tehran polytechnic.

Political background: Started his activities in Islamic association while still a student, later became involved in the armed campaign by [word indistinct] clergymen. He was appointed general director of the Urumiyeh roads department, and subsequently became minister of roads and transportation.

Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur

Born (1944) in Tehran, electronic engineer, Msc in electronics from the technical college in Tehran (?and PhD) in planning and administration of (?energy) systems from London University.

Political background: Active in underground groups during the ex-shah's regime, participation in the [words indistinct] university members and the foundation of the university members' society, member of the Central Council and director of the economic and political inspection group of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Occupational background: [Words indistinct] [?professor], Tehran University, teaching and research in Iranian and foreign universities since 1967 in electronic engineering and energy systems planning technical cooperation with the Ministry of Energy, minister of energy under the Revolutionary Council.

Married in 1974 and has a 3-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter.

Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of industries and mines

Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh was born in Tabriz. He studied mechanical engineering at the University of California, USA. He founded the Persian (language) group of the Muslim students' association [words indistinct] and headed the group during the time of his studies he worked in the [words indistinct] before returning [words indistinct]. He worked for twelve years in Iranian factories. During revolution [words indistinct] with the Oil Ministry with Mehdi Bazargan to maintain oil production for (?internal) use. After the victory of the revolution, he aides the Ministry of Labor for four months. He worked as an inspector for the Islamic housing foundation, and served on the board of the Iran national factories. He was appointed minister of labour and social affairs November 17, 1979. He has cooperated with Islamic Republican Party but he is politically independent. He is married and has [number indistinct] children.

Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi, minister of commerce

Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi born in [words indistinct] in Tehran. He became a member of (?the Central) Council of Islamic Coalition in 1963 and was arrested a year later in connection with the revolutionary execution of Hasan 'Ali Mansur. He was sentenced to [figure indistinct] years (?in jail). He was one of the leaders in demonstrations against the [word indistinct] between Iran and Israel, and planted the bomb that blew up the (?Israeli) air line office in Tehran. Re-arrested, he was sentenced to another four years in prison. (?As a result) of torture his eyesight weakened. He was arrested again in 1974. Despite severe torture he refused to confess and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

He was one of the students of Hojjat ol-Eslam [name indistinct] Chejaghi, and one of the first instructors at the hoseyniyeh ershad, (the Islamic centre in Tehran) and has completed several courses in Islamic sciences such as philosophy and logic.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Plan and Budget Organisation, Administrative and Employment Organization Mohammad Nurbakhsh

Mohammad Nurbakhsh was born in Esfahan in 1948. After graduating from high school he entered the faculty of economics of Tehran university, and pursued his studies in the U.S. While in the United States he was active in the [word indistinct] Islamic students associations. Upon obtaining his doctorate he returned to Iran. The topic of his dissertation (?was) "The (?Status) of the Economy in Iran". After the Islamic Revolution in Iran he helped found the bureau of international studies and communications. He has been a teacher at the college of computer sciences and the school of economics at the national university of Iran, and has been working with the research centre of the crusade for reconstruction. He has made joint studies on the fundamentals of Islamic economy, and has done extensive research [words indistinct] unemployment and inflation in Iran. [Words indistinct] a plan for alleviating unemployment for commission of the Ministry of the Interior. He is married and has [figure indistinct] children.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mir Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i

Mir Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i was born in Khameneh, a rural district near Rabriz, in 1941. After finishing high school he entered the national university of Iran. He received his engineering degree in architecture and urban planning. He founded the first Islamic association at the national university in cooperation with some of his (?friends) and later Samarqand was incorporated, a company which in fact was a cover for political activities against the regime of shah. The staff of this corporation was arrested in a SAVAK attack in early 1973. They were released except martyrs Hasan Aladpoush and Mr [name indistinct] Bazatgan. Minister Khamene'i started as an instructor at the national university in 1974. He there founded the movement of Iran's Muslims in cooperation with some Muslim brothers. After the (?home) revolution he became a member of the Central Council of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

With the contribution of some people he founded the daily Jomhuri-ye Islami and now is editor in chief of (?ETTELA!AT) newspaper. Musavi was a member of Revolutionary Council during the provisional government.

Minister of State in Charge of Welfare Affairs Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh, was born in Tehran in [date indistinct] to a middle class family. He graduated from the medical faculty of Tehran university, where he was one of the members of the Muslim (?students) association. He served in the military in Kordestan in Saqqez. He returned to Tehran in 1968 and did his surgery and [word indistinct] in Cina hospital.

He began his cooperation with Imam Khomeyni's relief committee after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and continued his services as managing director of the rehabilitation division. He is married and has four children.

Previous to his appointment he had been serving as supervisor of the health and welfare organization.

Minister of State in Charge of Plan and Budget Organisation Seyyed Esma'il Davudi

Davudi was born in Yazd in 1946. He completed his higher education (?at) Esfahan and Tehran receiving his master of science in engineering.

He has [words indistinct] in educational administrative services and management [words indistinct] research. He was governor general of Esfahan Province before his appointment to the Cabinet.

Minister of Science and Culture and Arts Dr Hasan 'Arefi

Dr 'Arefi was born in Tehran in 1926, married, (?without children). He graduated in medicine from Tehran university in 1966, left for the U.S. In 1968 and returned to Iran in 1975, after having passed specialist courses in pediatrics and cardiology. He was then engaged as an assistant professor in Tehran university. After the revolution, he was appointed successively dean of Razi medical school, dean of the school of medicine in Tehran university, and chancellor of Tehran university. He was among the specialists who treated Imam Khomeyni during his indisposition, is now private physician to the imam.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Mohammad Salamati

Mohammad Salamati was born in Kashmar in Eqory, received his B.A. in economics from the University of Tehran. (?After he had) completed one year of his military service obligation he was imprisoned by SAVAK because of his political activities. He was [words indistinct], after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran he and some other revolutionaries took over the control and protection of the officers' (?college).

Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani

'Abbas Duzduzani was born to a religious family in Tabriz on June 5th, 1942. He moved to Tehran at the age of seven. He graduated from high school in 1960 and joined the Ministry of Education as a teacher the following year. His teacher training course was conducted by such personalities as Yadollah Sahabi, [words indistinct]. The regime of the ex-shah was especially suspicious of the conduct of these people, and would often send their students to remote geographical locations. Duzduzani was first posted in Larijan and then Damavand. He succeeded in entering college after much hardship.

The bloody incident of June 5, 1963 made him an activist. In 1964 he joined the Islamic National Party, the first organized Islamic group which advocated armed struggle against the regime of the ex-shah. In 1965, as a result of the discovery of his party he was arrested along with 54 others. He was tried, sentenced to a [?figure indistinct] month prison term and was dismissed from the Ministry of Education. In the year 1967 arrested along with five other people on charges of attempts against the life of the ex-shah, (?he was) released after 40 days when all attempts at obtaining a confession from him failed. In 1969, he joined another group of Moslem youths who advocated armed struggle against the past regime. He later joined the organisation of the people's crusaders (Sazeman-e Mojahedin-e Khalq), but was again arrested in 1972 and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. [Word indistinct] (?released from prison) he resumed his struggles against the regime of the ex-shah.

After the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran he labored with others in establishing the Islamic revolutionary guards [IRG], and was himself commander of the IRG for some time after that. He is now teacher of Islamic ideology at the Iwog 'Ztiya quarters.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ahmad Tavakkoli

Ahmad Tavakkoli, minister of labour and social affairs, born in Bushehr, in the south of Iran in 1951.

In 1968 he was arrested for making a [word indistinct]. After his release he came to Tehran to pursue his studies and eventually got his diploma and undertook further studies in electronics in Shiraz University.

Imprisoned several times in 1970 and 1971 on various charges, Tavakkoli completely (?severed) his relations with the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran he was appointed the head of the Islamic revolutionary committee in Bushehr and then became head of the Bushehr Revolutionary Court. He had an important role in the establishment of the Islamic revolutionary corps of Bushehr and presently acts as an (?advisor) to the corps. Ahmad Tavakkoli was elected as a deputy from Bushehr to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis).

Minister of Health Dr. Hadi Manafi

Born in Tabriz in 1941, he undertook medical studies in Turkey. He continued his studies developing his specialisation in surgery. He returned to Iran to continue his research and studies but due to the problems created by the regime, he was forced to leave aside studying (?and) was dispatched to Bushehr. However, after completing his military service, he continued his residency courses in various hospitals of the Health Ministry. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, he was assigned the supervision of the Tehran emergency department.

Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr

Born in Kashan in 1932, he entered the theological college and left for the United States in 1958. He is a graduate of Miami University in chemistry. He got his MA in management from New York University. He was active in the Qom theological centre in advocating the nationalisation of the oil industry. He was one of the active members of the Islamic centre in [word indistinct] nd was active in the Moslem students association in the United States along with Dr Yazdi. He communicated with Imam Khomeyni through correspondence after June 5th, 1963, and was one of the members of the five-man delegation to occupy the embassy and consultates in Paris after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Reza Sadr was minister of commerce in the provisional government and also during the ruling period of the Revolutionary Council. Sadr is married and has two children.

Asghar Ibrahimi, minister of oil

Born in 1953. MA in oil and chemical engineering MSc in petroleum engineering from the University of Southern California. He was studying to get his PhD in petroleum engineering but returned to Iran without completing his degree. He was a member of the Muslim students association at the petroleum college of Abadan and at the University of California. He had been imprisoned four times by SAVAK [words indistinct] the former regime. His exposes aimed at the former regime were published in newspapers at that time. He has played an important role in establishing peace and order in Khorramshahr, in the south west of Iran.

Among his activities as governor general of Ilam Province, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran were experience in the Iran-Iraq border warfare, leading military operations, strengthening the border outposts and decisive administrative purging in the province.

Engineer Behzad Nabavi

Born in Tehran in 1942. He completed his intermediate education in 1960 and entered university. After four years he got his degree in electronics from (?polytechnic) university, Tehran. He completed his military services during 1965and 1966 in Tehran and Shiraz.

His political activities started since 1959 by participation in student struggles on 10 Jan 1959 and one year later came his [words indistinct] of the second national front. In [date indistinct] he participated in the national front university committee as an elected representative of the polytechnic university. He had an important impact in the campaign against the national front leadership in 1963 and likewise in the formation of the third national front. In 1970 he formed an armed group by collaboration with some ex-members of the national front. In 1970, due to disclosure of the group he went into hiding and three months later was arrested from his secret house on Qale Morghi Street, Tehran and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the shah's military court and remained in prison until [date indistinct]] when the [word indistinct] were conquered by the people.

In prison, he had close collaboration with Mojahedin-e Khalq organisation till 1975 and after separation from them he took steps to form secret organisation on Islamic principles within the prison.

After freedom he continued his struggles and with other Muslims and armed groups maintains links with the power around Wilayat Faqih.

Since the beginning stage of the success of the revolution on 11 February he was engaged in the Central Committee and became a member of the first council of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution. In the month of December 1979 he was appointed amember of the supervisory council of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Revolutionary Council. And, finally, since the month of April 1980 to this day, without having any executive responsibility, he is just continuing ideological and political activities along with his other brothers for the stability and safety of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Nabavi is married and has one son.

Mohammad Shahab Gonabadi

He was born in Tehran in 1942. He got his BA in civil engineering. He was head of the Tehran training institution from 1971 to 1975. However, he was suspended from administrative and educational activities for two years. He was one of the founders of the Muslim Association of Iran and presently is a member of the Central Council of the Association. He was appointed managing director of technical and occupational training and then technical and occupational deputy minister of education. After the victory of the revolution he was appointed head of the public relations department of the Prime Ministry office.

Ayatollah Haj Sheikh Mohammad Mahdavi Kani

Born in Kan village, in the district of Tehran, he studied theology in Tehran and Qom, for 14 years under Ayatollah Tadnaba'i Tabrizi, Ayatollah Brujerdi, and Imam Khomeyni. After the death of Ayatollah Brujerdi he returned to Tehran and, besides teaching theology in a mosque, he undertook the leadership of congregational prayers. Mahdavi Kani started his political campaigns from the age of 18 along with Navab Safavi and Haj Hoseyn Vahedi.

At the same year he was arrested in Ardestan, a district of Esfahan, and was exiled. Inspired by the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, he expanded his activity and therefore was imprisoned several times. He was imprisoned in 1975 for the last time for four years in connection with political activities with the late Ayatollah Taleqani, Hojjat ol-Fslam Rafsanjani and Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahoti. He was appointed by Imam Khomeyni as a member of the Revolutionary Council as well as supervisor of imam's committees after the victory of the revolution. He was acting minister of the interior after the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani at the threshhold of the first round of elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) on February 26, 1979. Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani was also appointed a member of the religious lawyers of the Council of Guardians of the constitutional law.

RAFSANJANI RECEIVES ASSYRIAN BISHOP, REASSURES MINORITIES

LD021750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon, Bishop (Marmikha), the head of the Eastern Assyrian Church in the republic, together with the representative of the Assyrian minority in the Islamic Consultatitive Assembly met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

At this meeting the head of the Eastern Assyrian Church, while congratulating Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani on his election as the speaker of the Majlis, expressed his satisfaction with the treatment of and the attitude toward the Assyrian minority by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bishop (Marmikha) added: Now that I am going abroad to deal with the Assyrian churches, I am glad that I have had the opportunity of meeting you closely and bidding you farewell. I am glad that I shall give this hope to my coreligionists outside Iran, that in spite of the trivial propaganda made by the counterrevolutionaries and the superpowers, the Assyrian minority in Iran is enjoying a comfortable and calm life.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, while thanking him said: The conduct of the authorities of the Islamic Revolution which you have observed has been in accordance with the orders of Islam. We have been carrying out our Islamic tasks. If the other minorities act in accordance with their religious statutes and tasks they will receive the assurance that Iran will be a safe (?home) for them.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in another part of his speech, added: The acceptance of the religious minorities by Muslims has a historic record; for example, we can give Palestine as an example, because throughout the time that Islam was dominant in this region, the religious minorities lived in utmost comfort, and any time other forces were dominant, the other religious minorities did not receive decent treatment.

At the end of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani wished Bishop (Marmikha) health and success.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ATTACKS ESFAHAN EPISCOPATE'S ACTIVITIES

GF021609 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Esfahan--During an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, 'Ali Akbar (Parvaresh), deputy for Esfahan in the Majlis and Majlis deputy speaker, showed him documents related to the betrayal by the episcopate in Esfahan. The Esfahan deputy said that the missionary institutions that were established in Iran at Britain's initiative enjoy the joint support of Britain and the United States and in turn place the results of their espionage activities at the disposal of these two countries.

He said that the documents which have been exposed and made public by the Islamic Revolution Guard command in Esfahan clearly reveal this institution's subservience to the United States, Britain and the Zionist entity. For instance, one of the documents addressed from the British Embassy to the Esfahan episcopate and dated 30 December 1960 regards Queen Elizabeth as the mother of the Episcopal Church. It also stresses the need to say prayers for the president of the United States after worship rites.

Another document connected with the recent abortive coup in Iran says that the U.S. intelligence agency, the CIA, had sent the Esfahan episcopate $500 million for distribution among elements hostile to the Islamic Revolution.

ESFAHAN PRIEST ARRESTED ON SPYING CHARGES

LD310930 Tehran PARS in English 0820 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran 31 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Rev. Nasrollah Sharifian, the priest of the Andreas Church of Kerman, was arrested by the Islamic Revolutionary Corps of Kerman on charges of collaboration with the espionage network of the Iranian Anglican Church in Esfahan. The revolutionary public prosecutor of Esfahan had issued the priest's arrest (?warrant). The priest was sent to [words indistinct] along with the discovered documents.

He is the third official of the Anglican Church who has been arrested in connection with the espionage network of the Anglican Church of Esfahan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT ENDS SEMINAR, ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD201258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The political-ideological department of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following announcement: In accordance with the command of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the 3-day seminar held in order to further strengthen, coordinate and harmonize the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; to improve relations between military and law enforcement organizations, and to improve cooperation with other revolutionary structures and prevent any irresponsible interference in each other's affairs, concluded its work on 28 August. The seminar was attended by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, responsible state personalities and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi.

In accordance with the resolution issued by the seminar, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is hereby entrusted with the task of undertaking the military training needed by the guards corps, the committees and the 20-million-strong army commensurate with its own capabilities. In conditions of war it is to meet the needs of these structures from the standpoint of ammunition, food, [word indistinct], transportation, medicines, support and all the needs of the corps in connection with the Defense Ministry and army.

Also, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its resolution and the Constitution, commensurate with its capabilities and in a manner that would not impar its combat preparedness, will participate in the business of the construction crusade.

The siminar also decided that the mass media, in order to prevent any weakening of the armed forces, should observe the army's security interests and, when necessary, should coordinate their actions with the army's political-ideological department.

The investigation of the crimes of the counterrevolutionary members of the armed forces, too, are among the tasks of the army's revolution tribunal. Other structures have no right whatsoever to interfere in this matter and the arrest and capture of such individuals must only take place by the order of the army's revolution public prosecutor in coordination with commanders of the relevant units.

Another resolution adopted by the seminar is on the need for military, law enforcement and revolutionary structures to refrain from irresponsible interference in one another's affairs.

Confirming the need to carry out and continue the business of purging with the setting up of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the seminar called on Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi to supervise the implementation of all articles of the resolution.